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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

WHAT NEXT IN FAR EAST?

What will be Red China's next move in the Far East? About 8 days ago, the communists promised to give the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu another 2 weeks' breathing spell from exploding shells. Previously, the Reds halted the bombardment of the islands for one week. The new cease-fire pledge, like the earlier one, was made conditional that no U.S. ships be used to convoy supplies to the beleaguered islands—a condition agreed to by Uncle Sam.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Would you like to buy attractive Christmas cards and help the world's children at the same time? You can do so by making a donation to the United Nations Children's Fund. The cards are sold in boxes of 10 for \$1.25, and the proceeds are used to help needy children around the world.

For a pamphlet and order form, write to UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, United Nations, New York.

LEBANON AND PAKISTAN

Strife in Lebanon may delay the withdrawal of U. S. troops from that land by the end of this month as planned. Despite Lebanese President Fouad Chehab's all-out efforts to settle differences between 2 major warring factions, riots continue to rock the country (see page 8 story).

Pakistan is under military rule. President Iskander Mirza and General Mohamed Khan have dissolved the civilian government of Prime Minister Feroz Khan Noon, and indefinitely postponed elections scheduled for next February. President Mirza contends that his people aren't yet "ready" for full democratic rule because too many of them are illiterate.

Pakistan's leaders say they will continue to maintain close ties with the United States and uphold all agreements made with the western nations.

DR. CONANT ON EDUCATION

It is in the study of foreign languages, rather than in sciences and mathematics, that our school system is the weakest. So says Dr. James Conant, prominent educator and former U. S. Ambassador to West Germany. Dr. Conant feels that the 2-year language course offered in most of our high schools is "a waste of time"—that at least 3 or 4 years' study is needed to master a foreign tongue.

LETTERS TO THE UN

Letters from all over the globe—about 3,000 of them every week—pour into the United Nations headquarters. Most of them express opinions on the big world issues before the UN.

The world organization's mail is handled by Mrs. Josephine Frank, who heads a special office that answers letters from the 4 corners of the world.



UN GUIDE (right) with high school students, part of the thousands who tour headquarters of the world organization in New York City every year

UN Observes Birthday

Many Complex Problems Confront Global Organization as It Celebrates 13th Anniversary of Founding

NEXT Friday—October 24—the United Nations will put aside serious business for a few hours to celebrate its 13th birthday.

At UN headquarters in New York City, a special concert will take place in the big hall of the General Assembly. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld will speak briefly. The festivities will be broadcast over most of the globe, and will be televised throughout the United States.

Following this program, radio listeners will hear another part of the birthday celebration from Paris. That will be followed by still a third broadcast from Geneva, Switzerland. In addition to these programs, ceremonies will take place in hundreds of communities throughout the world in observance of United Nations Day.

As the UN enters its teens, it is far different from the youthful organization that came into existence in 1945. At that time, its membership totaled 51; today, 81. Thirteen years ago, it lacked a home; today, it is established in magnificent headquarters in New York City. In 1945, it was a blueprint; today, it is an established, going concern.

This global organization is now confronted with a host of problems, many of which have been before it for some

years. Here, in brief outline, are some of the major issues confronting the UN this fall:

Mideast. A major goal of the United Nations is to keep peace in the Middle East. In August, the General Assembly called upon the Arab nations not to interfere in one another's affairs. Secretary-General Hammarskjöld was directed to visit the Middle East to see whether the UN Charter was being upheld, and to look into the matter of the possible withdrawal of U. S. troops from Lebanon and British troops from Jordan.

Mr. Hammarskjöld has now completed his trip and has reported to the UN. A UN representative is stationed in Jordan to keep an eye on happenings there, and another will act as a Middle East trouble shooter. The withdrawal of western forces is proceeding. Whether these steps, in which the UN Secretary-General had a big part, will keep the peace in the Middle East remains to be seen.

Even if they succeed, there are still extremely troublesome problems in the region. The UN has never been able to solve the old argument between Israel and the Arab lands. There is also the matter of nearly a million refugees just outside Israel's borders.

(Continued on page 6)

End of Campaign Now Approaching

Voters Next Month Will Elect National Lawmakers and Many Other Officials

SOME years ago, Britain's Winston Churchill visited America just as an election race was getting under way. Noting the accusations that were being hurled back and forth, he commented substantially as follows: "All this is very troublesome. In fact, the only thing worse than having elections is not having them."

These words are appropriate again, in 1958, as Americans prepare to exercise their democratic rights by casting ballots for national, state, and local officials.

Forty-seven states and the Territory of Hawaii hold elections 2 weeks from tomorrow—on Tuesday, November 4. Alaska is to name its first U. S. congressmen and some state officials 3 weeks later, on November 25, and will enter the Union shortly afterward.

One state, Maine, voted in September—electing a Democratic governor and a Democratic U. S. senator, plus 1 Republican and 2 Democratic U. S. representatives.

Many jobs at stake. The present political races are known as "mid-term" elections, since they come in the middle of the President's 4-year term. Officials who are being chosen—including those already elected in Maine—are as follows:

(1) All 436 voting members of the U. S. House of Representatives, plus a non-voting delegate from Hawaii. They face the voters at 2-year intervals. House membership normally is 435, and will return to that figure when seats are redistributed among our states after the 1960 census. But, for the time being, Alaskan statehood adds 1 to the total.

(2) Thirty-six U. S. senators. A third (32) of the Senate's members are replaced every 2 years. Extras in this current election include Alaska's 2 new senators, and replacements for the late Senators Neely of West Virginia and Scott of North Carolina. These lawmakers died in office, and the state governors appointed men to serve in their places until after election time.

(3) Thirty-four governors, including one for Alaska.

(4) Thousands of other state and local officials—many mayors, sheriffs, and members of state legislative bodies, for instance.

Party line-up. U. S. representatives in the outgoing Congress include 232 Democrats and 197 Republicans, with 6 vacancies. The Senate has 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans. Of today's 48 state governorships, the Democrats control 29 and the Republicans 19.

(Concluded on page 2)

Elephant and Donkey Soon to Finish Their Big Race

(Concluded from page 1)

As the present campaign comes to an end, each party is trying hard to strengthen its position in Congress and in the various state and local governments. Democrats have been encouraged by their September 8 triumph in Maine, which is traditionally a GOP stronghold. They view it as an indication of how the rest of the country will go in November. Republicans, meanwhile, say that their recent losses in the Pine Tree State will spur them to make greater efforts—and win victories—elsewhere.

Candidates. Who are some of the leading figures in the campaign?

A "millionaires' race" is under way in the state of New York—where Democratic Governor Averell Harriman seeks another term and is opposed by Nelson Rockefeller, Republican. The AMERICAN OBSERVER discussed these men and their campaigns on September 15.

Contenders for the California governorship are William Knowland, outgoing GOP leader in the U. S. Senate; and Edmund Brown, Democratic attorney general of the state. Goodwin Knight, a Republican, is California's present governor, and he hopes to replace Knowland in the Senate. His Democratic opponent is Clair Engle, a U. S. representative for 15 years.

Republican Governor William O'Neill, of Ohio, seeks re-election against Democratic candidate Michael DiSalle—former mayor of Toledo and a U. S. official during the Korean War emergency.

G. Mennen Williams, Democrat, is trying for a sixth term as governor of Michigan. Running against him is GOP candidate Paul Bagwell, a professor of speech and related subjects at Michigan State University.

There are a number of other races involving prominent contenders.

Many top political figures who are not actually candidates have plunged into the election fight. President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon are among those speaking for the Republicans, while former President Truman and former Presidential candidate Stevenson actively support the Democrats.

Major issues. In any election, vary from place to place. This is especially true in mid-term elections, when the Presidency is not at stake and when no office-seeker is campaigning on a nation-wide basis. Local and sectional matters are likely to receive more stress in a mid-term race than in a Presidential campaign year.

Nevertheless, there are certain issues that have been receiving much attention throughout the country.

• **Foreign policy and defense** are among these. Democrats say that the present Republican Administration has let our country's international prestige decline, and is not maintaining adequate defenses.

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler and other members of the party declare that the Administration has shown little foresight in dealing with world crises such as the one involving Red China and Chiang Kai-shek.

"Moreover," say the Democrats, "Mr. Eisenhower and his aides bitterly resent any criticism, or even helpful suggestions, on this subject.

When Democratic Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island sent the President a constructive letter about Far Eastern policy, Mr. Eisenhower accused the Senator of making statements that might be harmful to the nation in a time of crisis."

Democratic spokesmen go on: "We have been lagging behind Russia in development of long-range military rockets. Recent triumphs, such as the launching of the Pioneer 'moon rocket,' don't mean that we are making adequate progress on weapons. The U. S. military position would be worse than it is today, if a Democratically-controlled Congress hadn't kept pushing the Administration."

Republicans reply as follows: "The United States has gotten into 3 wars

• **Economic conditions.** "Earnings of the American people today are near an all-time high," say the Republicans. "Last winter, when business conditions began a slight decline, Democratic congressmen shouted that we were heading for a major depression, and they demanded all sorts of drastic remedies."

"But President Eisenhower and other Republicans did not give way to panic. They felt that our nation's economy was basically sound. An upturn soon began, just as they said it would. This came about naturally, without the federal government's meddling—to an unnecessary extent—in business and financial activities."

"Despite Democratic claims to the contrary, U. S. agriculture has pros-

prices normally advance much faster in war periods than in peacetime."

• **Ethics in government.** Democrats say: "Eisenhower Administration officials have done much talking about honest government. Yet congressional investigators have turned up numerous cases of unethical practices within this Administration."

"Sherman Adams, former chief White House assistant, and the late Harold Talbott, former Secretary of the Air Force, were among the people discredited for improper conduct in office."

Republicans reply: "Adams and Talbott made mistakes of judgment, as anyone can do. Since their actions were matters of controversy, however, both men resigned. On the other hand, certain key officials under President Truman—such as White House aide Harry Vaughan—kept their jobs despite strong evidence that they had engaged in improper activities."

"Nothing that the Democrats can say will make the voters forget all the cases of corruption and mismanagement that arose during President Truman's Administration."

• **Chief Executive and Congress.** "Give a Republican President a Republican Congress," says the GOP. "In their effort to gain political advantage for themselves, Democratic lawmakers seek to hinder and obstruct Mr. Eisenhower's policies. The government will run more smoothly if the same party controls Congress and the White House."

"In national, state, and local elections this year, the voters will do best if they follow President Eisenhower's advice and cast ballots for the Republican candidates."

Democrats reply that members of their party in Congress have felt free to criticize the President when criticism is warranted, and to support him on policies which they regard as sound. "Sometimes," they argue, "Mr. Eisenhower gets more support from the Democrats than from Republicans. This was recently true, for example, in connection with his program to encourage foreign trade."

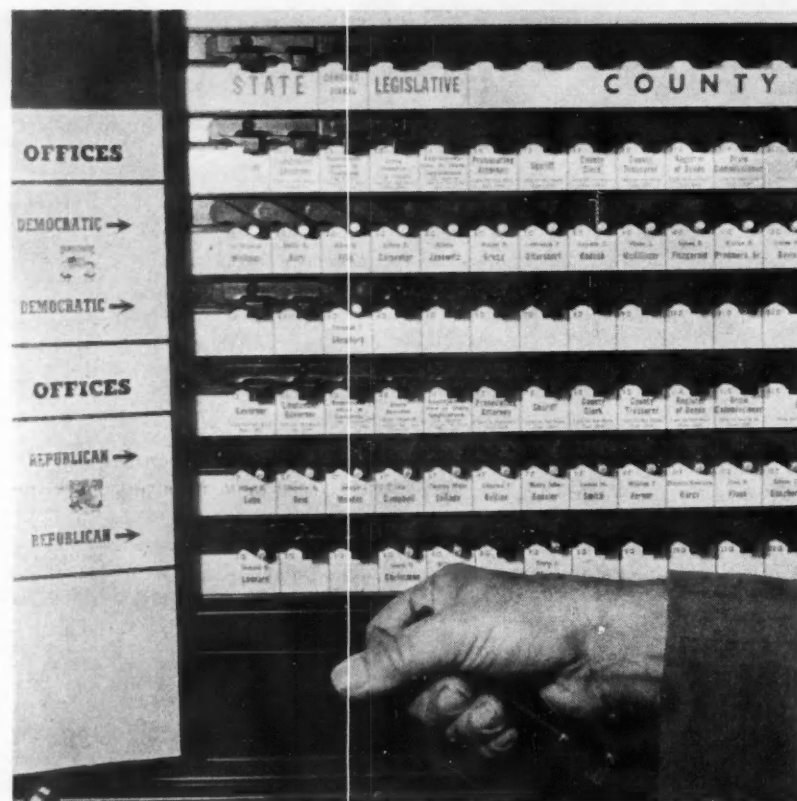
"In congressional and other posts, voters can rely on the Democrats to work for the best interests of our nation as a whole."

• **Many other points of controversy** have arisen in the campaign. Education, racial questions, control of racketeering in labor and industry—these are just a few of them. As we have already noted, emphasis varies a great deal from one section of the country to another.

Crucial campaign. How many voters will go to the polls this year? As a general rule, mid-term elections attract fewer people than do our Presidential contests. More than 60% of the people of voting age cast ballots in the general Presidential elections of 1952 and 1956. But fewer than 45% took part in the mid-term general election of 1954.

America must work to overcome this unfortunate tendency. If our democratic system is to operate properly, and if we are to have good government, citizens must be informed and active in choosing all their elected officials—national, state, and local.

—By TOM MYER



VOTING MACHINES such as this one will be used in many parts of the nation in November elections. Many voters, however, will still mark ballots by hand.

during this century. All 3 occurred during Democratic Administrations, and we were unprepared in each case.

"We are now at peace. Under President Eisenhower's leadership, our nation has kept its defenses strong, so that no country has dared to attack us."

"If America lags behind Russia in any phase of missiles development, it is because the Soviets got a head start while President Truman—a Democrat—was in the White House. Rocket expert Wernher von Braun says: 'The United States had no missile program worth mentioning' during most of the Truman Administration. But the long flight of the Pioneer rocket is just one example of our more recent progress in this field."

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn argues that President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles have taken a resolute stand against communist aggression in the Far East and other parts of the world. But, says Alcorn, Democrats in Congress and elsewhere have sought to gain political advantage by criticizing the Administration, and have thus given the world an impression of a divided America.

pered under Eisenhower Administration policies. The average farm income is about as high today as during the Korean War, even though that conflict created a huge demand for agricultural products."

Democrats reply: "President Eisenhower and his aides often criticize past and present Democratic leaders in connection with the handling of farm problems. But GOP officials have failed to overcome the basic difficulty, the accumulation of huge crop surpluses. According to recent figures, the government now holds—in one way or another—more than 7 billion dollars' worth of surplus farm products."

"Concerning the nation's economic condition as a whole, figures on total earnings don't tell the full story. In September, there were still about 4,111,000 unemployed workers. Talking 'prosperity' to these people and their families would be difficult."

"Furthermore, many Americans' incomes have failed to keep pace with the cost of living. Prices have gone up almost as much in the last 3 years as they did during the 3 years of the Korean War—an amazing fact, since

Primary Elections

Candidates in next month's balloting were, in most cases, nominated at *primary elections* last spring and summer.

Primaries are contests *within* each party. They give voters a chance to say who the candidates in the final elections will be.

The various states have their own rules for primary races. Usually the voter must announce whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, and—accordingly—he receives a Republican or a Democratic ballot.

People in some states, however, can go to the primaries without openly expressing their party preferences. For example, the voter may receive ballots of each party, and then—in the privacy of the election booth—select the one he will use.

Parties in many states choose *all* their standard-bearers through primary elections. In other places, some or all candidates are selected at party meetings, or are placed on the ballot through petitions signed by a certain number of voters.

More Democracy

In our country's early days, comparatively few citizens were allowed to vote. Just after the Revolution, *suffrage* (voting privilege) in most states was limited to adult males who owned a specified amount of land. There were religious qualifications, too, in some areas.

Vermont had already granted suffrage to practically all adult males when it entered the Union in 1791. New Hampshire and Kentucky adopted similar measures shortly afterward. New states of the West, entering the Union in the early 1800's, gave the vote to the "little man," and older eastern states soon took up the same policy.

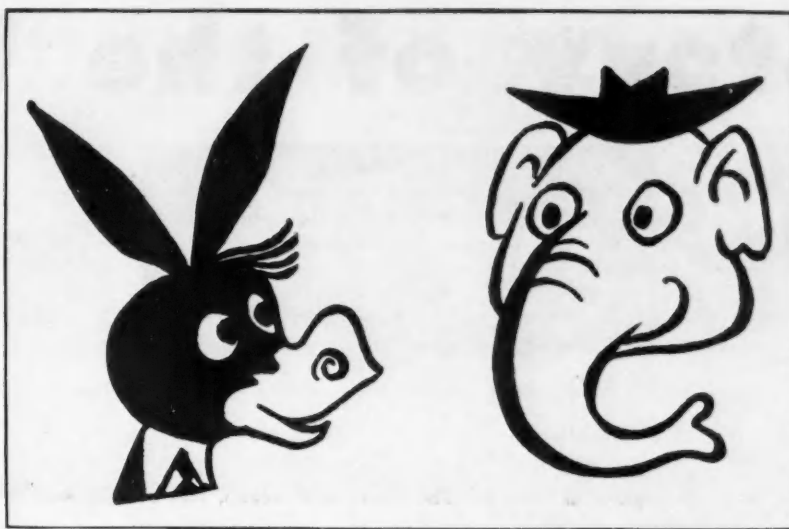


POLITICAL CHAIRMEN Meade Alcorn, of Republican National Committee (left); and Paul Butler, Democratic National Committee. Both men carry heavy responsibilities in the election campaign that is now under way.

By the start of the Civil War in 1861, most states permitted all men, except Negro slaves, to vote. The 15th Amendment to the Constitution was adopted in 1870. It provides that the right of citizens to vote cannot be denied "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The campaign for *women's suffrage* dates from the middle 1840's, but the first major triumph of the idea came during 1869 in Wyoming Territory. By 1914, women had obtained voting rights in 11 states. Performing essential jobs in World War I, women strengthened their case for suffrage, and they received it on a nation-wide basis through the 19th Amendment, which was adopted in 1920.

Fifteen years ago, Georgia extended voting privileges by making 18—instead of 21—the minimum age. Kentucky followed suit, and now Alaska permits voting at 19.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maine and Alaska

For many years, Maine has voted about 2 months ahead of the rest of the nation (see page 1 article). The reason: Early winters in the Pine Tree State often made travel to the polls difficult in a November election. But transportation is now easier, and—after 1958—Maine will vote with most of the other states.

The scheduling of Alaska's election this year—on November 25—was made necessary by the late passage of the statehood law. In the future, Alaskan elections will be on the second Tuesday in October, as they have been for a number of years in the past. As was once the case in Maine, weather is one reason for the earlier balloting.

The Referendum

Voters in a number of states this fall will have a chance to vote "Yes" or "No" on certain legislative proposals. This process, called the *referendum*, is designed to give citizens direct power over lawmaking.

For example, a referendum will be held in each of 6 states on "right-to-work" laws (see note on page 4). In Rhode Island, a \$1,000,000 loan to provide a nuclear reactor for the state university is to be decided upon. In West Virginia, citizens may vote for or against increased school taxes.

Party Chairmen

Meade Alcorn of Connecticut, who is 51 today, has been chairman of the Republican National Committee since February 1, 1957. He is a lawyer, active in politics since 1933. He has held various state offices, and led the 1952 "Eisenhower-for-President" movement in Connecticut.

Alcorn was a track star at Dartmouth College, and once broke the world record for 60-yard low hurdles.

Paul Butler, 53-year-old native of Indiana, is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. A graduate of Notre Dame University and a lawyer, Butler has been active in politics since 1926. He has been Democratic chairman for over 4 years.

The top Democratic strategist has had a long battle against diabetes. He watches Notre Dame football games for relaxation.

What Can You Do?

Even if you cannot vote this fall, there are other important steps you can take in the election campaign. Here are some suggestions:

Inform yourself on issues and can-

didates. Read or listen to the conflicting views of the political contestants. Discuss your views with friends and relatives. Write to newspapers and lawmakers. They are often influenced by letters.

Get into politics. This you can do by volunteering your services to local party organizations. Young people work by addressing envelopes, distributing campaign material, and manning "Give-a-Buck" booths. They also help in various ways to "get out the vote" when election day comes around.

Learn to *think for yourself* about politics. Don't go for the biggest or cleverest lapel button!

Voting Machines

From 50% to 60% of the participants in this year's elections will use voting machines. Many election districts, especially in cities, have installed the devices because they speed up the process of casting and counting votes.

—By ERNEST SEEGER

Pronunciations

Arkady Sobolev—är-kuh-dē' sō-bōl-yēf'
Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shék
Cypriots—sip'ri-ōts
Dag Hammarskjöld—dä häm'mer-shūlt'
Firoz Khan Noon—fuh-rōz' kahn noon
Fouad Chehab—fōo-äd' shē'hāb
Guillaume Georges-Picot—gē-yōm shaw'rzh'pē-kō'
Iskander Mirza—īs-kān'dēr mūr'zā
Malik—māl'ik
Mohamed Khan—mōo-hām'ed kahn
Taiwan—ti-wān

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"A Fresh Look at the United Nations," by Joseph J. Sisco, *Department of State Bulletin*, June 9.
"General Assembly Opens Thirteenth Regular Session," *United Nations Review*, October.

If You're to Get Along with Others

By Clay Coss

I'VE heard many people, young and old, say they don't understand why nations cannot get along together—why there is so much quarreling, bickering, and fighting among them.

A number of these same persons, however, frequently have strained relations with their relatives, friends, and associates. If individuals cannot have smooth relationships, how can anyone expect nations to do so?

The fact is that a number of the same factors mar relations between countries and individuals. Suspicion, jealousy, dishonesty, false pride, and excessive rivalry contribute to bad relations in both cases.

If you want to maintain lasting friendships and enjoy a satisfying association with those around you, here are a few tips:

(a) Get into the habit of trusting people until they prove definitely to be dishonest or unreliable.

(b) Don't be jealous or envious of the success of others.

(c) Have justifiable pride but don't be overly sensitive and go around with a chip on your shoulder.

(d) Compete hard with others but don't try to take unfair advantage of them and always be considerate of your opponents.

(e) Be cooperative and helpful as well as competitive.

Of course, there are individuals, like nations, who won't respond to decent and civilized treatment. In these cases, what has been said here will be of little or no help. The best thing to do under such circumstances is to have a minimum of contact. Where this is impossible, each individual or nation involved simply has to use whatever defensive tactics appear to be necessary in dealing with the offender.

In normal relationships, however, there would be much less friction and strain in everyday living if individuals and nations would follow the above rules.

If civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together, in the same world at peace. —F. D. ROOSEVELT



Clay Coss

KNOW THAT WORD

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. West Germany has developed the *nucleus* (nū'klē-ūs) of an effective army. (a) core (b) plan (c) need (d) officer corps.

2. The general *incurred* (in-kerd) the anger of his chief of staff. (a) ignored (b) heard about (c) shared (d) brought on himself.

3. The United States is often *skeptical* (skēp'ti-call) concerning commu-

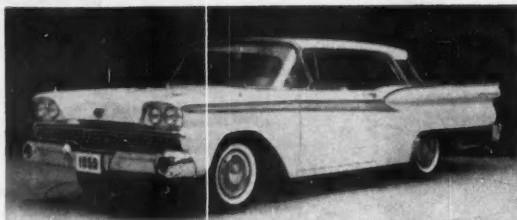
nist peace moves. (a) encouraged (b) doubtful (c) amused (d) delighted.

4. The senator told newsmen that the criticism of his bill was *valid* (vāl'id). (a) unfair (b) incorrect (c) sound (d) well-intended.

5. Spain says that much of the equipment used by her army is *obsolete* (ob'sō-lēt). (a) modern (b) out-of-date (c) purchased abroad (d) defective.

6. The note delivered by the foreign ambassador was *nebulous* (nēb'yōu-lūs). (a) demanding (b) discourteous (c) reasonable (d) vague.

The Story of the Week



NEW MODELS of "big three" car makers (from left): Chevrolet's Bel Air 4-door sedan; Ford's Fairlane 500 Club Victoria; Plymouth's Sport Fury 2-door hardtop

A New Justice for the U. S. Supreme Court

A 43-year-old Ohioan is the newest and also the youngest member of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is Potter Stewart, a lawyer who has served 4 years as judge on a federal circuit court, which ranks just below the Supreme Court in our judicial set-up.

Though he was born in Michigan, Stewart is a member of an old Ohio family and has lived most of his life in that state. His father, James Garfield Stewart, is a member of the Ohio Supreme Court. Both father and son have taken part in politics before serving on the bench. The elder Stewart once served as mayor of Cincinnati. His son has been a member of that city's legislative body and its vice mayor.



Stewart

The new Supreme Court justice is President Eisenhower's fifth appointment to that 9-man tribunal. The others are Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices John Harlan, William Brennan, and Charles Whittaker.

Justice Stewart has replaced another Ohioan, 70-year-old Harold Burton, on the high court. Mr. Burton retired from the bench after serving 13 years as a Supreme Court justice. Though Mr. Stewart has already begun to serve in his new post, his appointment must still be approved by the Senate early next year.

Colombo Plan Countries Confer in Seattle

Seattle, Washington, is host to representatives from 18 Colombo Plan nations. Officials of these lands, many of whom wear colorful Asian dress, are meeting to seek new ways to fight disease, grow better crops, and launch badly needed industries in underdeveloped member countries.

The Colombo parley opens today, October 20, and is scheduled to continue until November 15. Among other top world leaders, Secretary of State Dulles plans to attend some meetings.

The Colombo Plan was organized in 1950 by Britain and other Commonwealth countries to help improve living conditions in Southeast Asia. The idea was named after Colombo, Ceylon, because that is where the first meeting of the group took place.

Over the years, a number of nations, including the United States, joined the plan. Today, in addition to Britain and the United States, members include Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and South Viet Nam,

plus certain British Pacific colonies.

Member nations are generally divided into 2 groups: those who receive outside aid, and those who contribute funds and technical know-how to others. Certain members contribute as well as receive aid. For the most part, Asian members of the plan receive help, while the other nations are donors.

World's Catholics Look Ahead After Sad Loss

The death of Pope Pius XII is still being mourned throughout the world. Death came to the Pope at the age of 82, after he had served as spiritual leader of Roman Catholics everywhere since 1939.

During his reign as head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope Pius XII worked untiringly for world peace. He spoke out vigorously against the evils of communism and other dictatorial systems of government.

Among leaders of all religious faiths who paid tribute to the Pope were President Eisenhower, who said: "His was a full life of devotion to God and service to his fellow men," and ex-President Harry Truman, who commented: "He was one of the greatest statesmen and religious leaders of our time."

Five days from now, October 25, top Church leaders—members of the College of Cardinals—will hold a special meeting at which a new Pope will be chosen in a colorful and impressive ceremony at Vatican City in Rome.

The Pope acts not only as spiritual leader of Roman Catholics throughout the world but also as head of Vatican City, an independent state surrounded by Rome. This city-state, which covers just under 109 acres of territory, contains mostly Church buildings. A number of nations have diplomatic representatives at the Vatican, just as they have in other lands.

No Let-up in Plans to Put Rocket in Moon Orbit

Scientists continue to study facts gleaned by the Air Force's Pioneer rocket during its long trip into space about a week ago. At the same time, they plan further exploration of the skies.

As everyone knows, the Air Force hoped to put Pioneer in orbit around the moon. Even though the rocket fell considerably short of this goal, its voyage was hailed as a tremendous achievement.

Never before had man sent a package of instruments so far into space. At one time, Pioneer was about 80,000 miles from the earth—more than 3 times the distance around the world at the equator. Russian and American earth satellites, by contrast, have ranged between 100 and 2,500 miles from the ground.

Through radio signals, Pioneer

furnished much information about those regions of space that extend between the earth and the moon. Its findings will be helpful in connection with later efforts to probe the heavens. The Air Force and the Army—working together with the newly established National Aeronautics and Space Administration—are preparing to launch other moon rockets, but they don't know how soon this will be done.

Has Russia tried yet to reach the moon? We can't be certain. As these lines are written, there is no indication that any Soviet rockets have approached Pioneer's altitude. On the other hand, Russia has sent far heavier space vehicles aloft than we have.

So it appears that neither country, at this time, can claim undisputed championship in rockets and space research.

Should UN Maintain a Permanent Police Force?

Uncle Sam wants the United Nations to establish a standing police force to put down "brush-fire" wars and to prevent new outbreaks of trouble in the world's danger spots. The UN is now studying this proposal in its General Assembly meetings.

A substantial number of people throughout the free world, according to public opinion researcher Elmo Wilson, support a permanent UN police force. Mr. Wilson points out, that in recent sample polls, as many as 3 out of every 4 persons questioned favored a UN army.

So far, Moscow has opposed a reg-

ular UN police force, arguing that such an army might be used to interfere in a country's internal affairs.

At present, the world body has an emergency force in Egyptian-Israeli border areas. But these forces aren't part of a regular international armed group. They were chosen only on a temporary basis to step in after serious trouble broke out between Egypt and Israel in 1956.

Heated Election Issue—"Right-to-Work" Laws

Citizens of a half dozen states—California, Ohio, Colorado, Washington, Kansas, and Idaho—will decide on an important labor issue in addition to choosing a number of public officials this fall. Each of the 6 states will vote on a "right-to-work" law.

In brief, this measure, which is now in force in 18 states, weakens the "union shop"—a labor-management agreement under which workers of a given plant must join the firm's officially recognized union or be fired. In states having "right-to-work" laws, an employee cannot be dismissed from his job for refusing to join a labor group.

Union officials bitterly oppose any weakening of the union-shop arrangements. They argue that "right-to-work" laws "curb unionization" of workers and "severely weaken" the power of unions to bargain with management on labor matters. It is their contention that all workers should belong and contribute to the union which is favored by the majority of employees.

Persons who support these laws say they safeguard the right of each worker to decide for himself whether or not he wants to join a union. In a free country such as ours, it is argued, no one should be forced to join a union.

NATO Hopes to End Trouble in Cyprus

Officials of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization are making an all-out effort to solve the dispute over Cyprus. They hope the controversy can be settled before it causes a serious rift among certain NATO members.

The 3-cornered Cyprus dispute involves Britain, which controls the island; Greek Cypriots, who want either independence or union with Greece; and the Turkish minority, who would like the island divided into 2 zones—one ruled by Greece and the other by Turkey.

Turks and Greeks on Cyprus have long been at swords' point. At the same time, Greek Cypriot fighters have been waging a bloody war against their British masters. London, which regards the island as one of its most vital Mediterranean defense outposts, refuses to give up Cyprus.



LITTLE GIRL on Quemoy isn't crying about bombardment of Chinese island, but because her picture is being taken

One of the plans now being discussed by NATO members was suggested by Britain. It provides that Cypriots of Greek descent, who number some 400,000, and the island's 90,000 Turks would have different legislatures to handle their own local affairs. In addition, Greece and Turkey would send representatives to Cyprus to advise the government on policy matters.

Turkey has agreed to try the British plan, but Greece has held back so far. Nevertheless, all 3 nations concerned are hopeful that some solution of the Cyprus controversy can be worked out.

"Model" UN Meeting Conducted by Students

"My students learned more about the work of the United Nations and its problems in the few weeks we prepared for a 'mock' UN meeting than they would otherwise have learned in an entire school semester."

That's what one teacher said of a special "model" United Nations meeting sponsored by Yale University students and attended by boys and girls from 60 high schools in the eastern half of the country last spring. The project was held on the Yale campus in New Haven, Connecticut, and was conducted by students and advisers.

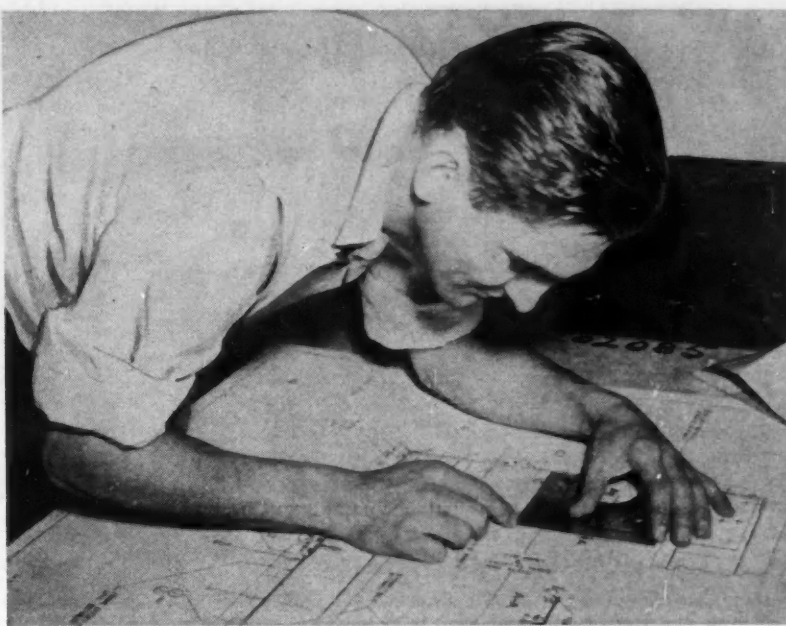
In addition to school and college students, some public figures also took part in the model UN get-together. They included former Connecticut Governor Chester Bowles and Red Hungary's UN delegate Imre Hollai.

Yale students and the participating high schools hope to conduct another similar UN project during the current school year.

The Major Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) work performed by cities, counties, and states, and (2) the Geneva disarmament conference.

We shall also resume the series on the Middle East in that paper.



DRAFTSMAN at drawing table must exercise great care and skill in his work

Plenty of Openings for Draftsmen

IN a closely guarded military center, a draftsman draws intricate lines on a special type of paper. He is preparing drawings of secret missiles to be produced for Uncle Sam's fighting men.

In a giant aircraft plant, another person trained in this work draws up the latest models of giant jet commercial planes. In a downtown office, still another draftsman prepares blueprints for homes, commercial buildings, and other structures.

Using such instruments as compasses, dividers, scales, triangles, and T-squares, the draftsman makes exact drawings of all parts used in a great variety of equipment and structures. He prepares accurate and detailed drawings from rough sketches and plans made by an engineer, architect, or designer.

Qualifications. If you choose this work, you should have mathematical ability and a high degree of accuracy. Artistic talent is of some importance,

but most people who like freehand drawing would not be happy as draftsmen. Men and women trained in this vocation have little opportunity to do creative artistic work.

Training. While in high school, take courses in mechanical drawing, physics, chemistry, plane and solid geometry, and trigonometry. Later, you will learn the actual details of draftsmanship in a technical school or by serving as an apprentice with a firm that employs draftsmen.

As a student or apprentice, you will begin by learning to trace drawings and make blueprints. You will then become skilled in making accurate drawings in 1, 2, and 3 dimensions.

Job outlook. The U. S. Department of Labor says jobs are plentiful for trained draftsmen as well as for trainees who wish to learn this work. In fact, employers in many parts of the nation have been unable to find enough qualified personnel to fill openings in their drafting departments within recent years.

Earnings. Trainees generally earn \$50 or \$60 a week. Fully trained draftsmen usually make around \$100 a week, though top men in the field have higher earnings than these.

Facts to weigh. The field offers good employment prospects as well as opportunities to get ahead. A job as designer, chief draftsman, or even that of engineer may lie ahead. To qualify for jobs such as these, though, you need a great deal of experience and advanced technical training. Many schools, particularly in the larger cities, offer such courses at night.

But the work of a draftsman is confining, since he has to be at the drawing board most of the day. Also, the need for absolute accuracy can cause eyestrain and nervous tension.

More information. You can get a list of approved vocational schools that teach drafting in your locality from the State Director of Vocational Education, with offices in the state capital. For advice on opportunities for beginners in your area, see personnel officers at nearby industrial or architectural companies.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Election Campaign

1. What officials are to be chosen in this year's political contests?
2. Name at least 2 prominent Republicans and 2 prominent Democrats who are taking part in the election races this fall.
3. Why do local issues receive more emphasis in mid-term elections than in Presidential years?
4. What are some campaign arguments used by each of the major parties, in connection with foreign policy and defense?
5. Give Republican and Democratic arguments relating to economic conditions.
6. What does each party say about the subject of ethics in our national government?
7. With respect to the turnout of voters, how do mid-term elections compare with Presidential contests?

Discussion

1. What do you regard as the most important issue in the 1958 election campaign? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Which party do you favor in this contest? On what grounds?

United Nations

1. What anniversary will be celebrated on October 24?
2. How is the United Nations involved in the following problems: Mideast, disarmament, Far East?
3. What other issues confront the world organization?
4. Give the views of those who think that the UN is an ineffective organization.
5. What reply is given by those who hold the opposite view?
6. Trace the steps that led to the formation of the United Nations. What organization was a forerunner?
7. Briefly describe the work of the Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; World Court; Secretariat.
8. Identify: Dag Hammarskjöld; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Sir Pierson Dixon; Arkady Sobolev.
9. Explain the veto power in the Security Council. Which country has used its veto power more—the U. S. or the Soviet Union?

Discussion

1. Would you recommend any changes in the organization and rules of the United Nations? Explain your answer.
2. Do you believe that we Americans are—or are not—getting our money's worth from what we spend on the world organization?
3. What do you feel is the greatest UN achievement and its most serious failure?

Miscellaneous

1. Where is Vatican City and why is it in the news?
2. Who is the newest member of the U. S. Supreme Court? Tell something about his background.
3. Even though the Pioneer did not achieve its major goal, why was it not considered a failure?
4. Why does the dispute over Cyprus threaten to weaken NATO?
5. Briefly explain the Colombo Plan and its origin.
6. What is meant by a "right-to-work" law? What are arguments for and against it?

Answers to Know That Word

1. (a) core; 2. (d) brought on himself; 3. (b) doubtful; 4. (c) sound; 5. (b) out-of-date; 6. (d) vague.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A girl was seeing the moon through a telescope for the first time.
"See those strange, huge craters," she exclaimed.
"They're really something!" said her boy friend. "My first impression was that you had been up there playing golf."

Definition: Traffic light—a trick device to get pedestrians half-way across the street.



"It seems to have lost its snap."

The 3 bears came down to breakfast one morning. "Somebody's been at my porridge and has eaten it all up," growled Papa Bear.

"Somebody's been at my porridge and eaten it all up, too," growled Baby Bear. "Gripe, gripe, gripe," sighed Mama Bear. "I haven't even served the porridge yet."

The commuter was complaining to everyone within earshot about the failing service on the line and the falling apart of the whole railroad system.

"Why tell us?" grumbled someone. "We know all about it—why not tell your congressman?"

"Don't be ridiculous," came the answer. "I am a congressman!"

Boss: No, we have all the men we need.
Applicant: Seems like you could take one more—the little bit of work I'd do.

A man owes it to himself to be successful, and when he becomes successful he owes it to the Internal Revenue Department.



DELEGATES to General Assembly gather in this modern hall to debate and vote on important international questions

UN Has Birthday

(Continued from page 1)

They fled Palestine in 1948, when, upon the withdrawal of British troops, the Jews—with UN approval—set up their own nation there.

Ever since that time, the refugees have depended upon the United Nations for food, clothing, and shelter. The world body will have to decide whether to make a new attempt to resettle these people.

Disarmament. During the 13 years since the United Nations was set up, attempts have been made to promote arms reduction. Most of these have been made in the UN Disarmament Commission. That group has not met for months, though, because the Soviet Union has been boycotting it. She is doing so because she wants additional communist and neutral countries to be represented on the commission.

Right now, disarmament prospects hinge upon the talks scheduled to start on October 31 in Geneva, Switzerland. At that time, U. S., British, and Soviet representatives are supposed to meet to discuss a ban on nuclear testing.

This subject recently came before the UN when the Soviet Union carried into the world organization its demand that the Geneva meeting be at the foreign ministers' level. The United States and Britain have preferred that lesser officials meet—at least in the early stages—because the talks will probably be long and complicated.

Of course, the proposed ban on nuclear tests is but one aspect of the disarmament picture. At this time, though, agreement on this proposal appears to be the key to reaching an understanding on other kinds of disarmament.

Far East. The China problem continues to hang over the United Nations.

At the moment, attempts to settle the dispute over Quemoy and Matsu are being carried on mainly at the Warsaw meeting of officials from the United States and Red China. U. S. leaders have said that, if these talks do not produce results, then we will call on the United Nations to act.

An issue which the UN has debated every year since 1951 is whether to seat the Chinese Reds in the world body in place of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists. The vote has always been against the Reds. When the issue came up last month in the Assembly,

44 nations voted—in effect—against the communists and 28 in favor. This is the closest that the balloting has ever been on this question.

Outer space. The United States has proposed a world agency to coordinate the exploration of outer space. With the tremendous scientific advances of the past year or so, our leaders feel it urgent that this matter be dealt with promptly.

Russia has indicated it wants to tie an agreement on outer space to a ban on foreign military bases. Such a ban would, of course, wreck our overseas alliances. At the moment, it looks as though an agreement on outer space will be difficult to attain.

UN peace force. Both President Eisenhower and Congress have urged the establishment of a permanent United Nations police force. Recruited from the smaller nations, it would be available to rush to a trouble spot to maintain order. Its duties would be something like those of the UN Emergency Force, now helping to keep peace between Israel and Egypt.

Russia has opposed the creation of a permanent UN police force. Moscow claims it would be used as a "tool of aggression" against small nations.

U. S. officials consider this an utterly ridiculous view. It is plain, though, that Soviet opposition will make it hard to carry out the plan.

Other issues. A number of other

problems may come up. Almost every year, so-called "colonial" issues arise where there is a controversy over who should rule a certain area. Among the regions which have been involved in such disputes in the past are Algeria, Cyprus, and New Guinea.

Another matter that may be discussed is the Hungarian problem. The UN has condemned Russia for its intervention in that country's revolt 2 years ago, but the Soviet Union has rejected the report.

Plainly these issues before the UN take in the most complex international problems of our times. To what extent the world body has dealt successfully with such issues in the past and can solve the problems now before it is a matter of controversy.

Weak agency? Some feel that the UN has been, and is likely to remain, a weak organization. They contend:

"Merely to review the list of issues before the UN shows how ineffective that organization is. Disarmament, Mideast tension, the China problem—they have all been debated for years, and are no nearer solution today than when they first came up.

"It's plain to see that the UN lacks the power to make any nation—especially a big one—take the mark. Russia got away with its aggression in Hungary in 1956, and UN observers weren't even allowed to enter the

country. Even in areas like Kashmir and the Middle East, where the UN has taken credit for stopping conflicts, it only stopped the fighting—it has never solved the problems that touched off the fighting. Korea remains half communist after 3 years of costly fighting.

"As a matter of fact, we could have accomplished more if we had stuck to direct negotiations with other powers. For Russia, the United Nations has become merely a convenient platform for putting forth propaganda.

"Because of our membership in the UN, we have become involved in the affairs of countries all over the world. We are carrying the main financial load in all kinds of UN projects, ranging from health programs in tropical lands to support of Arab refugees. Wouldn't it be better if we were carrying out necessary projects strictly by ourselves? At least, we would be getting the credit for the aid we're giving.

"Many Americans have had the mistaken idea that the UN will be able to preserve the peace—and, because they hold that idea, they show less interest in America. A misguided allegiance to the world body can weaken our fiber as a nation. Certainly our nation's place in world affairs has not been strengthened because of our membership in the UN."

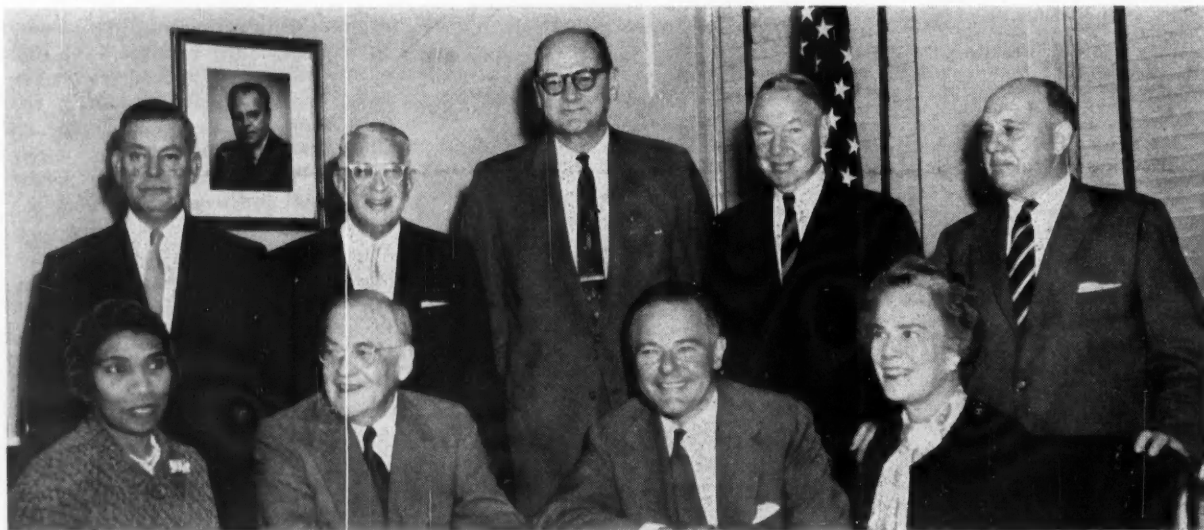
Effective group? Others feel that the United Nations has proved itself as an effective organization. They say:

"The UN has done an effective job on many occasions. It brought about the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran soon after World War II. It ended fighting between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, and ended the conflict that led to an independent Indonesia. It kept the Reds from seizing South Korea.

"Even though the UN hasn't yet solved the complex issues in the Middle East, it has prevented the outbreak of a general war. By doing so, it has gained more time for tackling the underlying problems. Though it can't enforce its decisions, the world body can put the spotlight on critical issues and thereby marshal public opinion.

"Perhaps the biggest contribution of the UN toward peace is in providing a meeting place to bring disputing nations together. It is when nations fail to thresh out their differences face-to-face that war breaks out.

"The fact that no global war has



SECRETARY OF STATE John Foster Dulles with 8 of the people who represent America in the UN General Assembly. Seated from left: Singer Marian Anderson; Mr. Dulles; Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., our chief UN representative; and Mrs. Mary Lord, prominent New York social worker. Standing, from left: George Harrison, President of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Irving Salomon, California businessman; James Wadsworth, deputy to Mr. Lodge; Herman Phleger, former Department of State legal adviser; and Watson Wise, Texas businessman. In all, we have 5 delegates and 5 alternates at the Assembly. Two delegates not shown here are Senators Mike Mansfield of Montana and Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa. These men and women perform an important job for their country.



SECURITY COUNCIL in session. Various special branches of the world organization meet in rooms similar to this one.

erupted since the UN was set up, despite one crisis after another, is a measure of the effectiveness of the international organization. There has probably never in history been such a period of tension—without a big war—as in the past 13 years. Recalling all the serious disputes that have taken place, does anyone really think that war could have been averted except for the efforts of the United Nations?

"Criticism of the world agency comes mostly from people who expected the impossible from it. The UN can't solve every problem any more than a doctor can cure every ailment. But it can succeed on most occasions, and it has. The fact that it has held together, taken in new members, and grown stronger is cause for great optimism." —By HOWARD SWEET

From League to UN

The League of Nations—set up in 1920 after World War I—was the first big global organization in modern-day history to try to keep world peace. President Woodrow Wilson was an eager planner of the League, but Senate opposition kept us out.

Our refusal to join the League weakened it considerably. Moreover, the members (63 belonged for various periods) often could not agree, and could not enforce decisions that were made. Dictators defied it. Germany, Japan, and Italy all quit the world body as they marched toward World War II. The League's last big action was taken in 1939, when communist Russia was expelled from membership for warring against Finland.

The UN idea was put down on paper in August 1941, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met aboard ship in the North Atlantic. They agreed on the *Atlantic Charter*, which called for a strong new organization of free countries to halt aggression after World War II.

The UN got its name in January 1942, when 26 nations, including Russia, signed a *Declaration by United Nations*.

After much preliminary work, the UN Charter was written in final form at San Francisco in the spring of 1945 by delegates from 50 countries. The UN came into existence October 24, 1945, after a majority of cooperating nations gave final approval.

Assembly and Council

General Assembly. It is probably the most influential UN body. It debates world problems and recommends

action to solve them. It can't force acceptance of its decisions, but often achieves success by mobilizing world opinion.

A two-thirds majority of votes is needed to pass a major Assembly resolution. Each of the 81 UN member countries has 1 vote—except Soviet Russia, which really has 3. It has 1 vote as a nation. In addition, 2 Soviet states (Byelorussia and the Ukraine) are members and have a vote each.

Security Council. It was originally set up to be the leading UN agency, but has lost ground to the Assembly. The Council has 11 members. Five—the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, Nationalist China (Taiwan), and France hold permanent seats. The remaining 6 are elected for 2-year terms by the Assembly. Present non-permanent members are Canada, Panama, Japan, Iraq, Sweden, and Colombia. (Italy, Tunisia, and Argentina are scheduled to replace Sweden, Iraq, and Colombia at year's end.)

The Council investigates situations endangering world peace, and can call on UN nations to act against aggressors. Unfortunately, the Council has rarely been able to perform its duties well.

The right to veto is the main reason for difficulties in the Council. Seven members must vote *yes* to put a Council proposal into effect. But opposition (a veto) by any single permanent member can block action—even if all other Council members vote *yes*. The United States has never used the veto power itself, and our allies together have vetoed fewer than 10 proposals. The Soviet Union has used the veto power 85 times.

Some Americans feel that the veto should be abolished. They argue that it is unfair for any 1 nation to be able to stop action that other Council members may favor. Such persons hold that a simple majority, or two-thirds vote, by the 11 Council nations should pass or reject a proposal.

Those favoring the veto hold that it is a safeguard against war. Most Americans, it is pointed out, would insist upon the right to veto an action that could take us into war. Further,

it is argued, the General Assembly has taken effective action in most cases where the Council could not do so.

Other Agencies

Economic and Social Council is general overseer of various special agencies which are doing a great deal to improve living conditions in the world. It tries, too, to gain more rights for individuals in lands where there is little freedom.

World Health Organization sends medical experts and supplies to assist in combatting disease. The *UN International Children's Fund* provides food for undernourished children in many lands around the globe.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to promote better understanding among peoples of the world, and wars against illiteracy. Critics accuse it of trying to destroy national loyalties and to make everyone "international minded." Supporters deny this charge.

World Court (International Court of Justice) helps to settle disputes between countries. It meets in The Hague, Netherlands.

UN Trusteeship Council oversees governing of territories which once were colonies of nations defeated in World Wars I and II. Various countries, under Council direction, do the actual job of governing. (In the Pacific, for example, the United States administers islands that once were under Germany and later under Japan.)

Food and Agriculture Organization. It seeks to help needy lands increase food production.

World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and several other UN agencies lend money to—or otherwise help—nations to improve their economies.

Still other UN divisions work for international cooperation in air and sea transport; in handling mail; in gathering weather reports; in standardizing telephone and other communications services; and in improving labor conditions around the world.

Secretariat. It is the UN office force.

It includes some 4,500 clerks, economists, secretaries, messengers and other workers.

Top Leaders

Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden, as Secretary-General, manages UN operations and acts as its day-to-day spokesman. He has had considerable success in settling disputes in the Middle East by negotiation.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has been our Ambassador to the UN since 1953. He is a member of a prominent political family in Massachusetts, and has been a U. S. senator. He is noted for quickness in replying to Soviet attacks against us.

Charles Malik of Lebanon is new President of the General Assembly. He is the first Arab to win this post. Strongly pro-American, Malik is Foreign Minister of Lebanon—to which U. S. forces were sent this summer.

Sir Pierson Dixon is Britain's chief delegate in the UN. An able debater, he has long served in his country's foreign service.

Guillaume Georges-Picot heads the French delegation at the world organization's headquarters. He is a career diplomat.

Arkady Sobolev, once an electrical engineer, has the task of carrying out the Soviet Union's policies at the UN. He speaks English well.

Membership Now 81

Last year's list of 82 was reduced to 81 when Egypt and Syria banded together as 1 government in the United Arab Republic last spring.

Members are: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, (Nationalist) China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia.

Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway.

Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the United States, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

Paying the Bill

The 1958 budget, including operating expenses—as well as money that goes for child welfare, health, and all other UN activities—comes to \$240,900,000. Uncle Sam's share of this sum is \$97,900,000, or 56 cents for each American.

—By TOM HAWKINS



Malik



Hammarskjold



Lodge



Dixon



Georges-Picot



Sobolev

THESE SIX MEN ARE THE MAIN SPOKESMEN FOR LEADING MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS

Important Dates in Life of United Nations

1945

April 25-June 26. Representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco on April 25 and, after weeks of work and discussion, drew up the United Nations Charter and signed it on June 26.

October 24. On this date, the UN Charter had been ratified by the required number of governments to bring the organization into existence.

1946

January 19. The Security Council took up the Iranian complaint that Soviet troops had not withdrawn from parts of Iran after World War II. Although Russia could have vetoed forceful UN action, she yielded to overwhelming Security Council pressure and withdrew her troops.

February 1. Trygve Lie of Norway was elected Secretary-General of the UN by the General Assembly.

December 3. Greece complained to the Security Council that rebels fighting her government were receiving aid from neighboring communist states—Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. A Security Council investigating team sent to the area confirmed the Greek reports. A General Assembly Special Committee on the Balkans made first-hand observations and helped mediate the dispute.

1947

November 29. The General Assembly voted for the partition of Palestine into 2 states—1 Jewish and 1 Arab. It also called for international control of Jerusalem. In May of the next year, when Jewish leaders went ahead with the plan to form an independent state, fighting broke out.

1948

January 20. The Security Council established a commission to investigate and mediate the Kashmir conflict involving Pakistan and India. Kashmir is a state lying between these 2 nations and is claimed by both of them. (After Arab-Jewish fighting began in May, the UN made continued efforts, with limited success, to stop the conflict.)

1949

January 28. The Security Council called on the Netherlands to grant full independence to Indonesia not later than July 1, 1950. After considerable strife, the Dutch granted Indonesia her freedom on December 27, 1949—six months ahead of the UN deadline.

July 20. Israel entered into a truce with Syria, the last Arab country still fighting with her. The UN played an important role in helping to stop official warfare in this area, although bitter relations still exist between the Arab lands and Israel.

July 27. A UN commission obtained agreement between India and Pakistan for a cease-fire in Kashmir. Since this date, several UN teams have worked unsuccessfully to arrange free elections so that the people of Kashmir could decide their own future status. India, which controls most of this land, has refused to accept the UN plan. Fighting has not been resumed,



SOLDIER of UN Emergency Force on guard in Egypt. This Force has been stationed here since Britain, France and Israel fought against Egypt in 1956

however, and there is still hope of a peaceful compromise.

1950

June 25. North Korean armies invaded South Korea. The UN called for a cease-fire.

June 27. The Security Council recommended that member nations "furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as might be necessary to repel the armed attack." This action was made possible by the fact that Russia, at that time, was absent from the Security Council. The Soviet Union was boycotting that agency over the issue of Red Chinese representation in the UN.

July 7. The United States was asked to assume command of UN forces.

November 3. The General Assembly adopted a resolution known as "Uniting for Peace." One of its provisions is that the General Assembly can, by a two-thirds vote, debate and recommend steps to be taken in a crisis, when a veto deadlocks the Security Council. This considerably strengthened the General Assembly.

1951

February 1. The General Assembly condemned communist China for its "aggression" in Korea.

May 18. The General Assembly recommended placing an embargo on the shipping of strategic materials to Red China, and most nations took this action.

September 1. The Security Council asked Egypt to lift its Suez blockade of ships bound for Israel. Egypt refused.

1952

July 3. Russia vetoed a proposal that the International Red Cross investigate communist charges that the United States was guilty of germ warfare during the Korean War. Soviet leaders knew that the charge would be disproved.

1953

April 7. Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden was elected Secretary-General of the UN, succeeding Trygve Lie.

July 27. A truce was achieved between UN and communist forces in Korea, but a peace treaty has never been signed.

1954

December 3. The United Nations, at New Zealand's request, agreed to discuss the offshore island conflict between Nationalist and Red Chinese forces. Red China refused an invitation to send representatives to attend the talks. This crisis still exists.

1955

September 30. The General Assembly voted to debate the dispute between France and those Arabs who are rebelling against French rule in Algeria.

October 1. French Premier Edgar Faure called home his country's delegates to the General Assembly in protest over the decision to discuss Algeria, which France claims is as much a part of that nation as Paris is. The French argued, therefore, that the UN was illegally interfering with their internal affairs.

November 25. The General Assembly dropped the Algerian issue.

December 14. Sixteen new countries were admitted to the United Nations in a "package deal." Four Soviet satellites—Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania—were included. The others were: Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, and Spain.

1956

October 5 to November 5—Suez Canal conflict. The UN Security Council opened debate October 5 on a British-French complaint against Egypt because she ended international control of the Suez Canal. The governments in London and Paris felt that they were getting no satisfaction.

Consequently, on October 31, they began bombing Egypt, and less than a week later, on November 5, they landed troops in the Suez Canal area.

Meanwhile, on October 29, the Israeli army invaded Egypt's Sinai Peninsula for the avowed purpose of "stopping Egyptian raids" across Israel's borders.

The UN General Assembly, on November 2, adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli, British, and French troops from Egypt.

Three days later, on November 5, the Assembly adopted a resolution creating a UN Emergency Force to supervise a cease-fire in Egypt. This Force is still in existence.

October 23 to December 12—Hungarian revolt. A revolution against Soviet domination broke out in Hungary on October 23.

Hungarian Premier Nagy, on November 1, appealed to the UN for help against Russian forces which invaded Hungary to smash the revolt.

Eight days later, on November 9, the General Assembly condemned Soviet interference in Hungary. It called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops

—and the holding of free elections.

Twelve days later, on November 21, the Assembly adopted a resolution calling for UN observers to be sent to Hungary. They were not allowed to enter that country, however.

The following month, on December 12, the Assembly condemned Russia for its violation of the UN Charter during the Hungarian conflict.

1957

March 18-September 6. UN Disarmament Subcommittee talks were carried on in London. No agreement between Russia and the free world.

September 26. Dag Hammarskjold was re-elected Secretary-General.

1958

May 24. The Lebanese government appealed for Security Council action to halt "the intervention of the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon."

June 11. The United Nations Security Council voted to send an observation team to Lebanon to see that "there is no illegal infiltration of persons or supply of weapons across the Lebanese border."

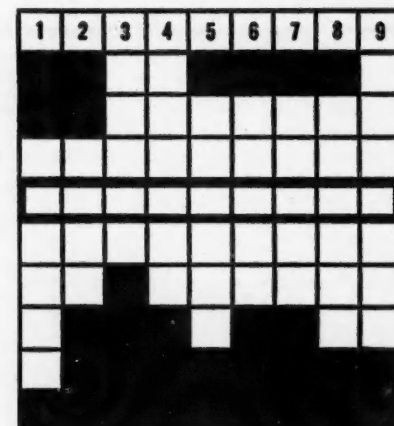
August 21. The General Assembly voted in favor of a plan proposed by the Arab states themselves for bringing about peace in the Middle East. The Arab countries agreed to respect the political rights of one another, and to cooperate, with UN assistance, on the economic development of their area.

—By TIM COSS

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographic area.

1. Republican candidate for the Senate from California.
2. The use of the _____ has often hindered the effectiveness of the Security Council.
3. Democratic candidate for governor of California.
4. An island off China mainland disputed by Nationalists and Communists.
5. A nation closely involved in the Cyprus dispute.
6. British chief delegate to United Nations.
7. State which has already held its election.
8. The national political party chairmen are Paul Butler and Meade _____.
9. Name of plan to raise living standards in underdeveloped lands of Asia.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Venezuela. VERTICAL: 1. Bolivar; 2. Nasser; 3. Nixon; 4. Rogers; 5. Brazil; 6. Burma; 7. Hussein; 8. Fall; 9. CARE.

